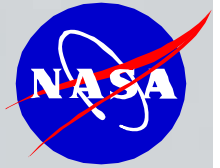


F. Hsu



An Integrated Risk Management Framework

-Introducing the Triple-Triplets Concept for SMA

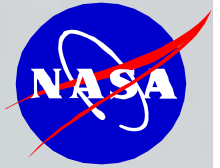
Feng Hsu, Ph.D.

Feng.Hsu@NASA.GOV

**Lead, Integrated Risk Management, NASA GSFC, Code 170
Greenbelt, MD 20771**

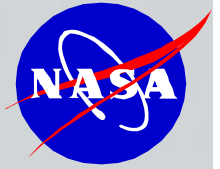
NASA PM Challenge, 06

Galveston, March 22, 2006



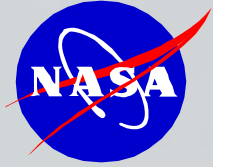
Why An Integrated S&MA Management Framework Is Important?

- **A systematic approach to resolving S&MA issues as identified in the CAIB report:**
 - **“Risk information and data from hazard analysis are not communicated effectively to the risk assessment and mission assurance process ...”**
 - **“System safety engineering and management is separated from mainstream engineering”**
 - **“Over the last two decades, little to no progress has been made toward attaining integrated, independent, and detailed analysis of risk”**
 - **No process addresses the need to update hazard analysis when anomalies occur.”**
 - **Need of “a disciplined, systematic approach to identifying, analyzing, and controlling hazards ...”**
- **NPG 7120.5A, enacted in April, 1998, requires that “The program or project manager shall apply risk management principles”**



Why An Integrated Total S&MA Management Framework Is Important? (Cont'd)

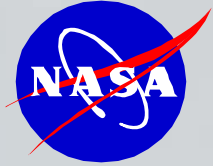
- **The complexity of NASA' new challenges in CEV/CLV design development and its successful operation necessitates an integrated S&MA management process**
- **Hazard, Safety, Reliability and Risk are integral elements to comprehensive SMA management of any complex engineered systems.**
- **Need of an integrated process for combining hazard analysis with PRA, along with other system safety & reliability techniques for Systematic SMA Management.**
- **Utilization of a systems engineering thought process – SMA function itself within a space program/project is a closed loop adaptive control system.**



Why An Integrated Risk Management Framework is Important for S&MA? (Cont'd)

● Space Exploration Beyond LEO Has Brought New Reality & Tough Challenges for NASA

- **Fundamentally new**
- **Greater Complexity**
- **Multifaceted**
- **Public Scrutiny**
- **Uncertainty**

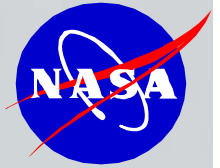


Level/Scope of Integrated Risk Management

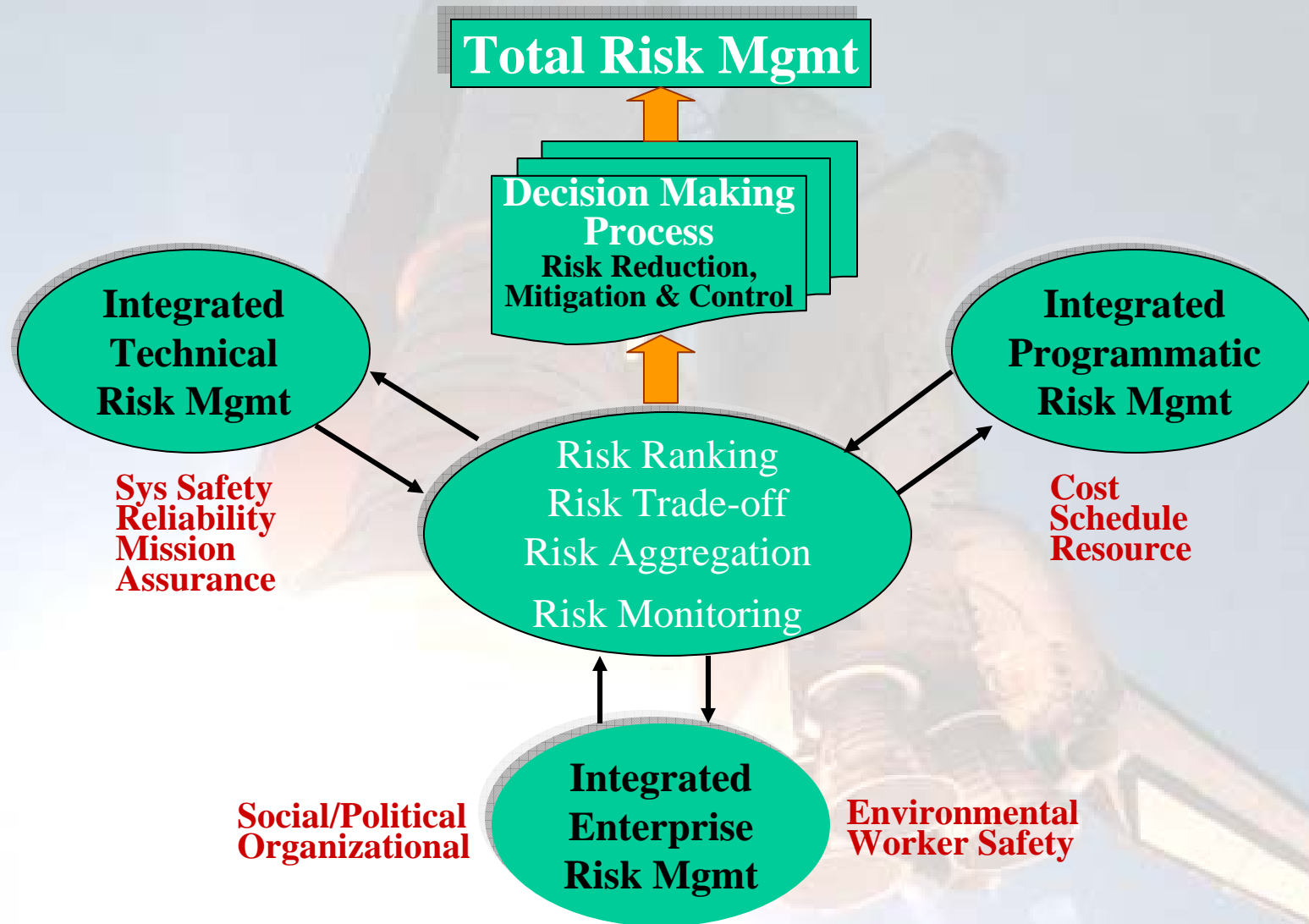
● What is Integrated Risk Management?

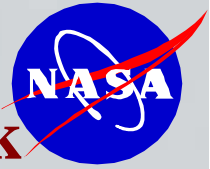
Integrated risk management is the integration of the management of risk at each level of management into all business and strategic planning and decision-making processes.

- **Technological risk aspect**
- **Programmatic risk aspects**
- **Enterprise / Organizational risk aspects**
- **The total risk management**



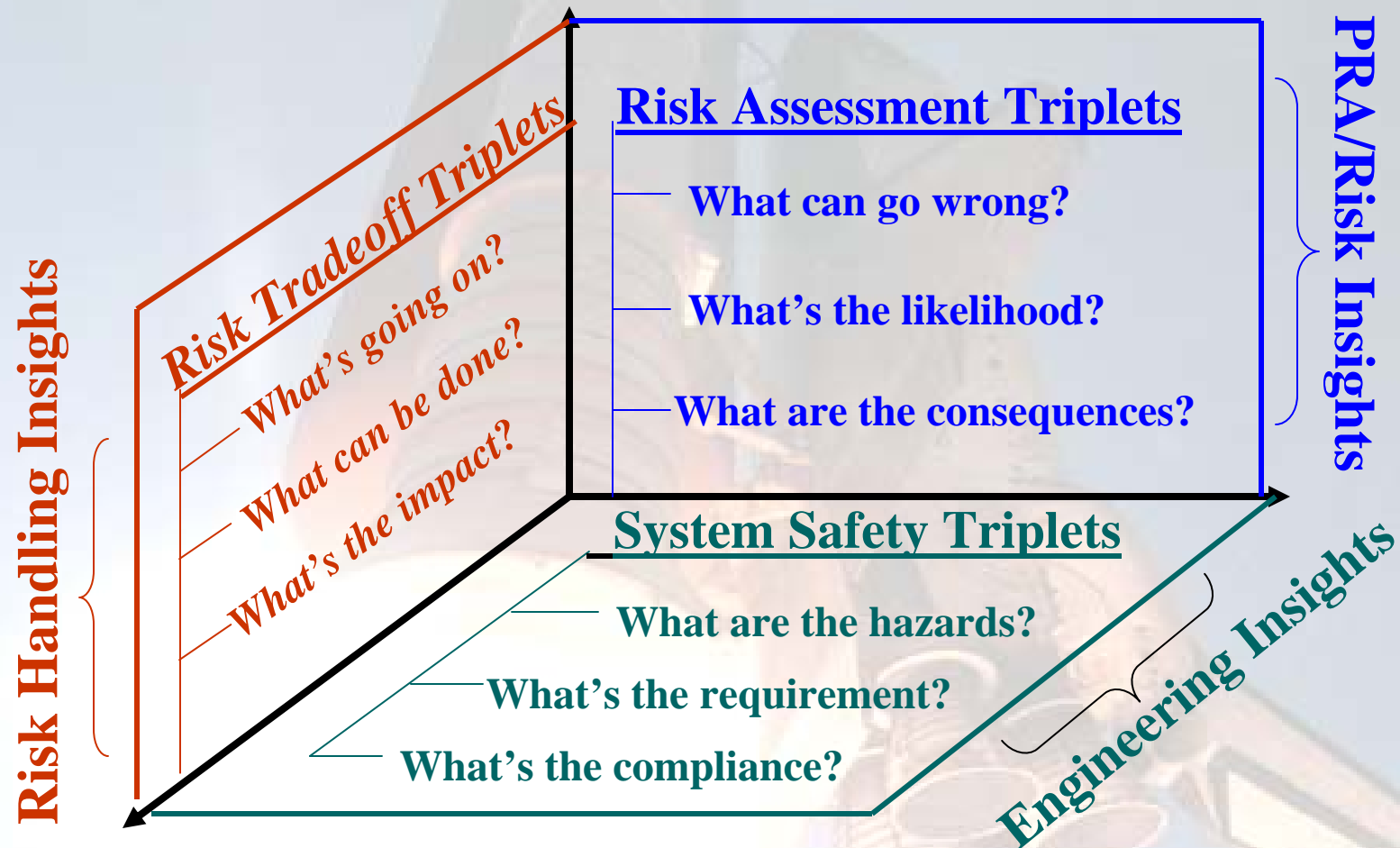
Comprehensive & Total Risk Management

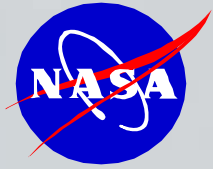




A Triple-Triplets (Double-T) Conceptual Framework

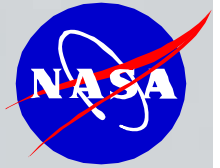
- A Systems Engineering based Process for SMA





Why the Triple-Triplets Concept is Needed?

- **A set of fundamental concept in assurance engineering**
- **A pack of guiding principles in risk management**
- **A system engineering-based SMA process in a nutshell**
- **A consolidated framework combines all method/techniques**
- **An easy to understand/communicate questions for us all**
- **An integrated tool handles both technical/programmatic risks**



Why the Triple-Triplets Concept is Needed? (Cont'd)

Conceptual Differences of System Hazard, Risk, Safety, Reliability:

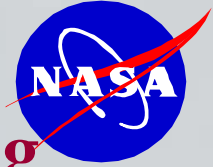
HAZARD - System threat existed that can cause potential damage & harm. A necessary condition for risk but not absolute condition for risk or damages.

RISK - An integrated measurement of consequence of a undesired event occurrence. Not necessarily a mathematically measurable quantity

- *Technical risk vs Programmatic risk;*
- *Risk vs Problem*

SAFETY - Assurance or level of confidence in accident/damage prevention & control. The system safety concept is the application of systems engineering and mgmt to the process of hazard, safety & risk analysis to identify, assess & control associated hazards while designing or modifying systems, products, or services.

RELIABILITY - Assurances of expected proper functioning of equipment, systems, hardware or software component as well as human performances etc. Low reliability must induce high risk but low risk not necessarily come from high reliability.

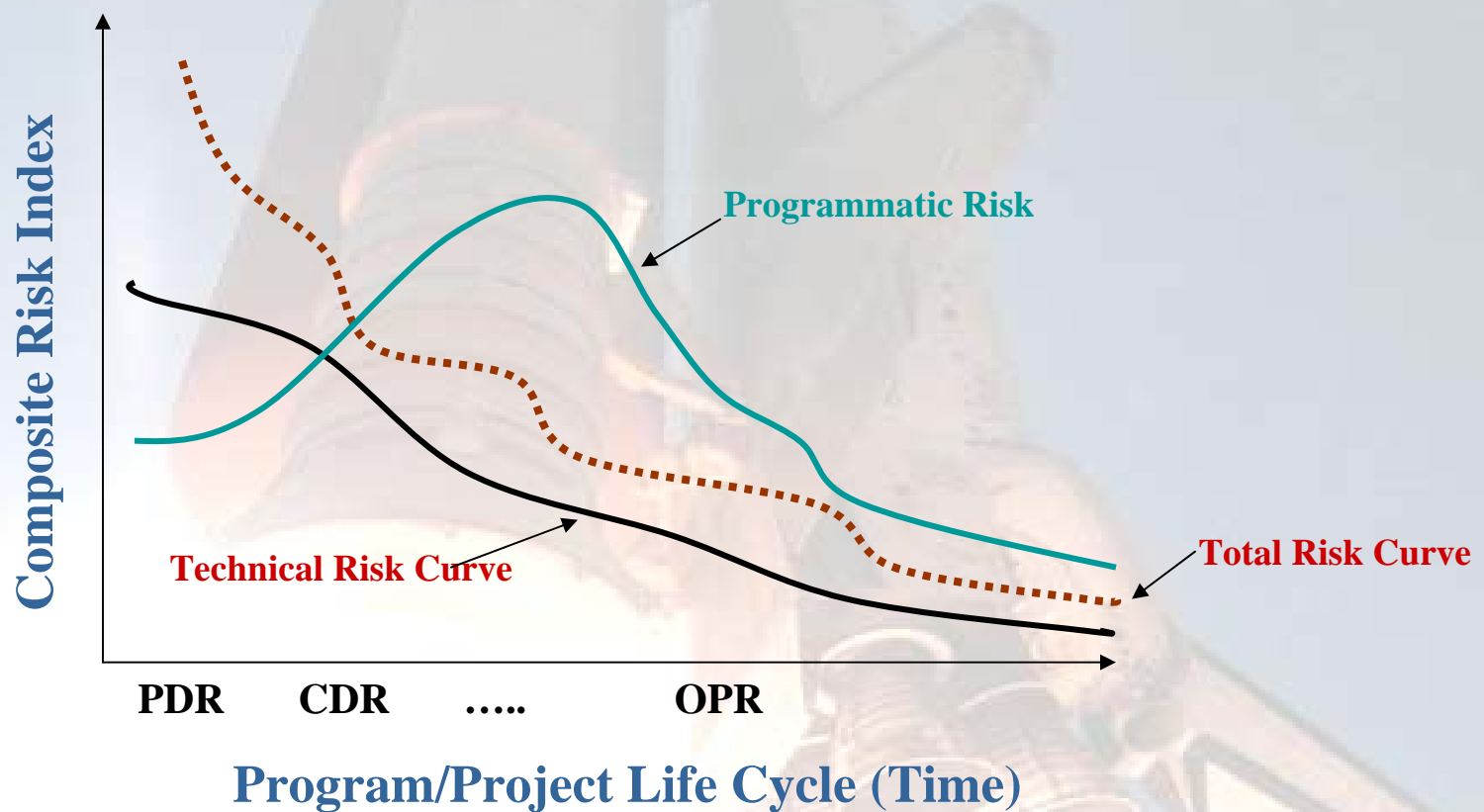


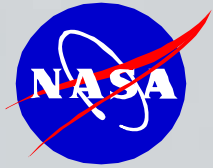
The Paradox of Safety, Reliability & Risk Taking

Program/Project managers need to be very clear:

- **High reliability, high redundancy and high cost design & space operations do not necessarily mean high safety and greater mission successes**
- **“It’s how you manage it – stupid!”**
 - How to identify, analyze
 - How to make risk trade-off decisions with multi-objectives (often conflicting objectives)
 - How to focus & allocate resources
 - How to track, communicate & handle risks
- **Major Challenge exist on how to best trade-off, consolidate (or aggregate) and handling all types of risks:**
 - Technical & Programmatic risks;
 - Political, Social, Environmental & Organizational risks;
 - Cost & Schedule & Safety & Mission Assurance risks

Illustration of Synthesized Risk Curves





The System Safety Triplets

- A Safety Engineering Process

1. What are the hazards?

Failure source identifications (hardware/software/human/organization/external)

Hazard analysis/Hazard ranking using risk index matrix (semi-quantitative FTA)

FMEA/FMECA and CILs on root cause identification & initiator ranking

2. What are the requirements?

Develop safety requirements & goal - when & where to impose?

What are the organizational hierarchy & assurance for hazard control?

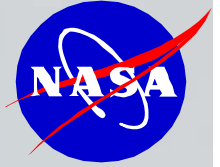
Process for ensuring reliability, maintainability, supportability & inspections

3. What's the compliances?

Safety audit & regulatory mechanisms for compliance & verifications

Process for documentation control and hazard/risk communications

Culture for two-dimensional (vertical/horizontal) Risk/Hazard communications



The Risk Assessment Triplets

- A PRA Process To Gain Risk Insights

1. What can go wrong?

Risk identification (for all credible & significant hazards)

Hazards & Initiating event identification

Scenario development, enumeration and structuring

2. What's the likelihood?

Risk quantification & measurement

Reliability & Data assessment

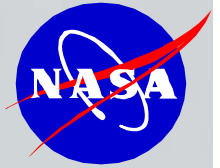
Risk evaluation & uncertainty assessment

Risk ranking & importance measures

3. What are the consequences?

Risk mitigation & Damage assessment

Failure & success criteria evaluations



The Risk Trade-off Triplets

- A Risk-Informed Decision Process

1. What's going on?

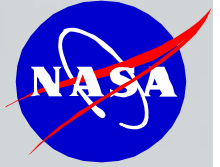
Trend Analysis RM & Risk-based performance monitoring/evaluation
Indicator technology - quantitative/qualitative trend/time series assessment)
Accident Sequence Precursor (ASP) identification & evaluations
Data mining & statistical anomalies/near-miss assessment
Communication of issues & problems

2. What can be done?

Trade-off studies using insights from both PRA & Hazard Analysis (HA)
What options are available & what are their associated trade-offs?
Multi-objective, optimized cost-benefit analysis (CBA) & decision making

3. What's the impact?

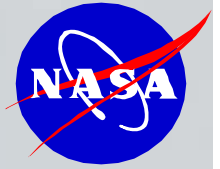
Impact assessment of current mgmt decisions on future options (risk reduction)
Impact of risk control evaluations of risk mgmt activities on safety improvement



The Double-T Concept

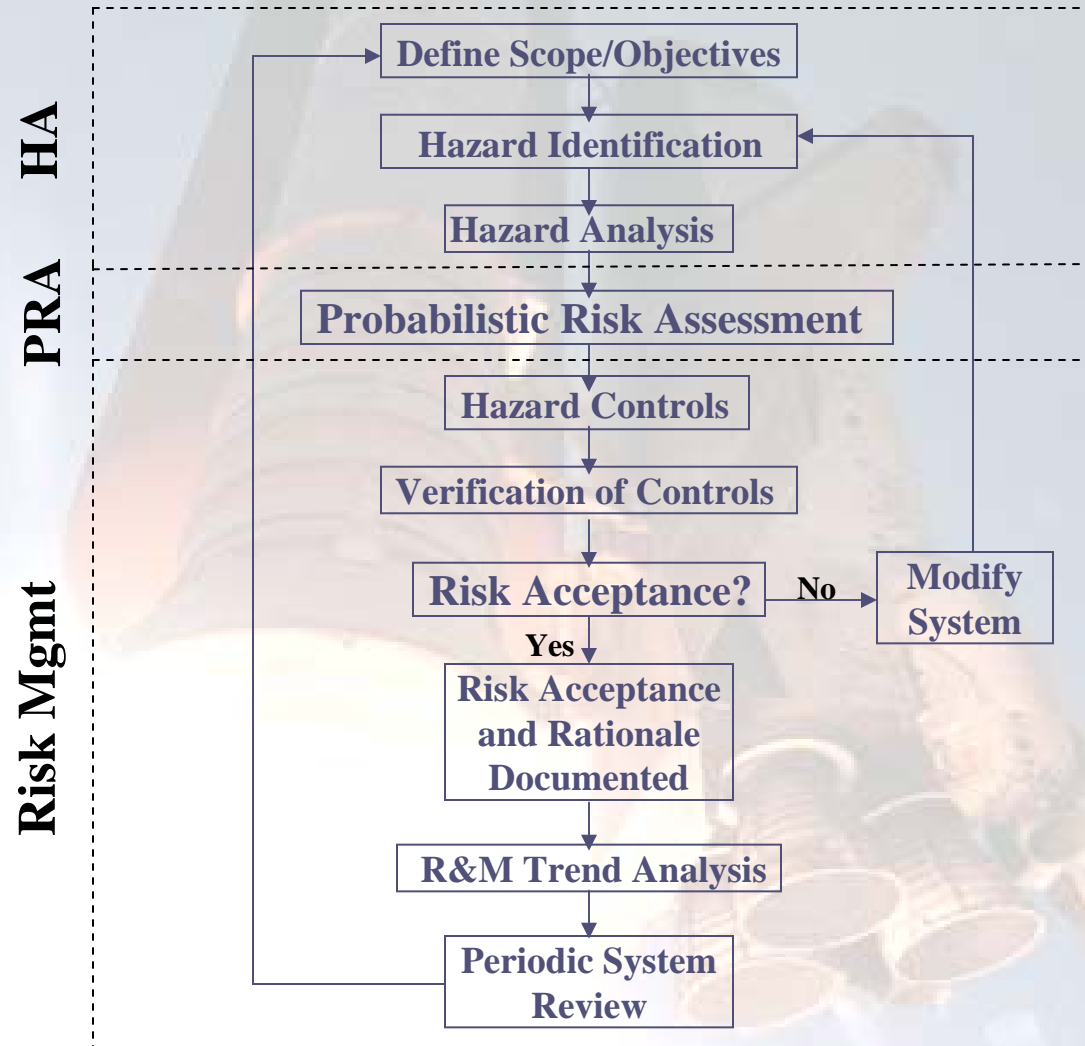
- A Simple Prescription for Mission Success:

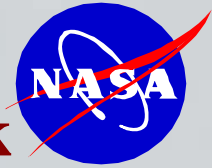
- ***In Risk management, there is no crystal ball, no fortune teller, but there are guiding principles:***
- **If the fundamental 9 key questions (as represented by the Triple-triplet concept) are asked at least once a day**
- **If asked frequently at every level of program hierarchy and project milestones by managers, design engineers, SMA engineers, operational technicians and everyone in the process**
- **Then the chances are: everyone's life in our risky space business will be much easier, healthier and happier than ever before**



The “Double-T” S&MA Management Concept

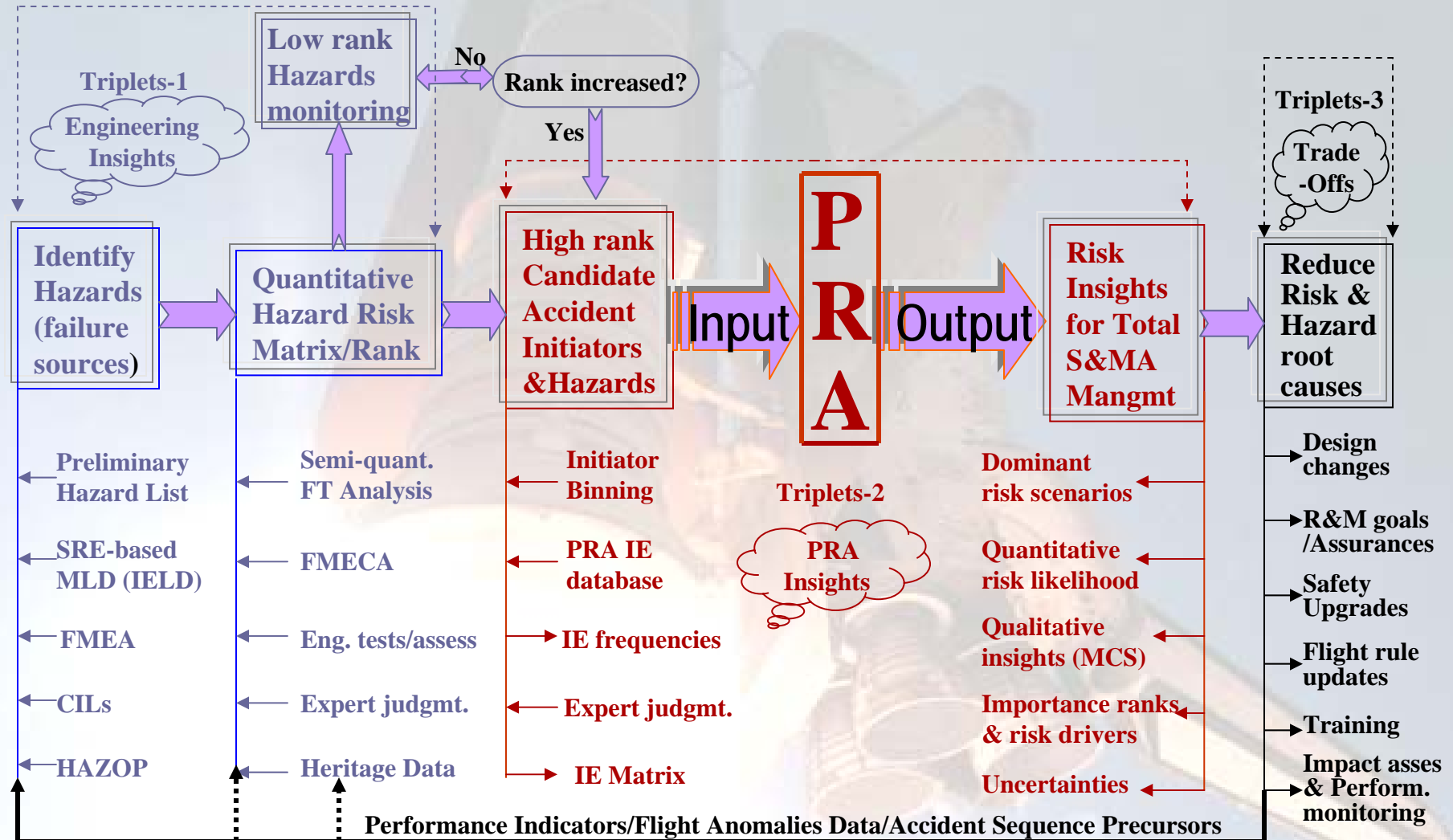
A Simplified Example Systems Engineering Process

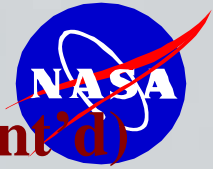




The “Double-T” S&MA Management Framework

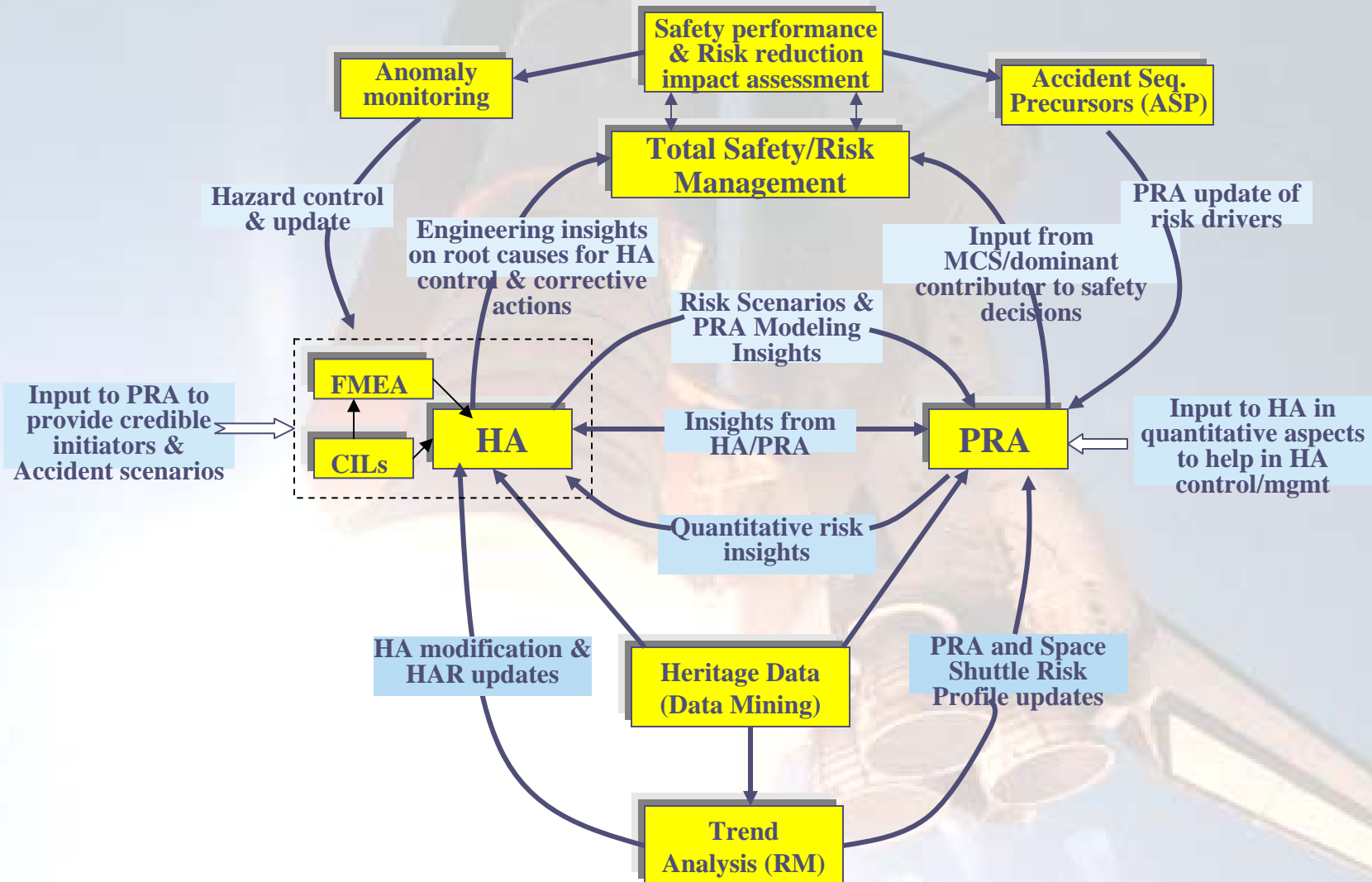
- Role of HA & PRA in the “Double-T” S&MA Mgmt Process

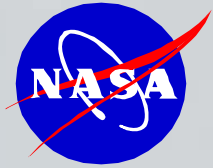




The “Double-T” S&MA Management Framework (Cont'd)

- An Integrated Process for Combining Hazard Analysis with PRA for Safety and Risk Management (The SMA Spider)





The “Double-T” S&MA Management Framework – Key Elements

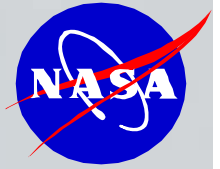
A Systematic & Comprehensive Approach for Hazard Identification/Analysis

A systematic accident initiator identification using SRE (Scenario-structured Risk Envelope) concept

A method to combine & incorporate Hazard Analysis (HA) process into PRA

A Systematic HA Approach which ensures completeness in searching, analyzing, ranking and reporting of hazard/failure sources for S&MA

A improved HA process, which becomes a key element of the proposed total Risk-informed S&MA management framework based on “Double T” concept



The “Double-T” S&MA Management Framework – Key Element (Cont’d)

The Scenario-structured Risk Envelop (SRE) Concept for Searching & Identifying Hazards

- The SRE adhere to the concept of “enveloping the risk” in completeness
- The philosophy behind the SRE concept – finding accident before accident find us !
- SRE – the need for completeness in PRA (all LOCV potentials are considered)
- A systemic approach for searching candidate initiating events. searching the entire spectrum of all dimensions of failure space along phases, functions, and mission timeline

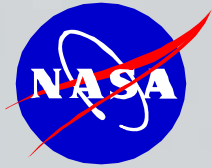
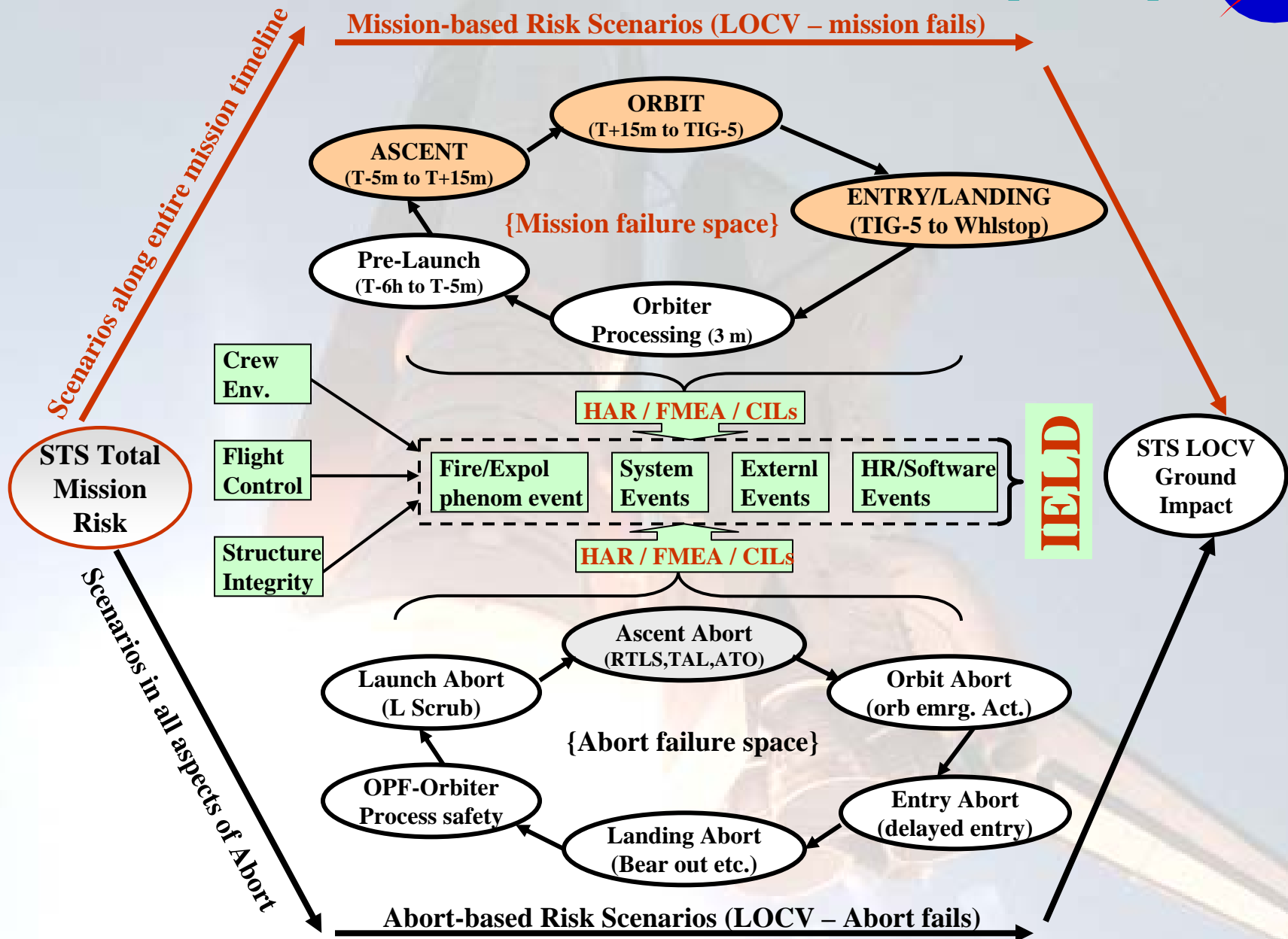
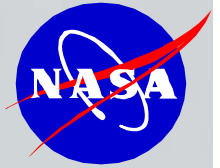


Illustration of the Scenario-structured Risk Envelop Concept

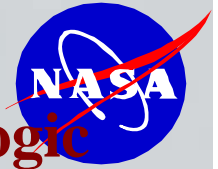




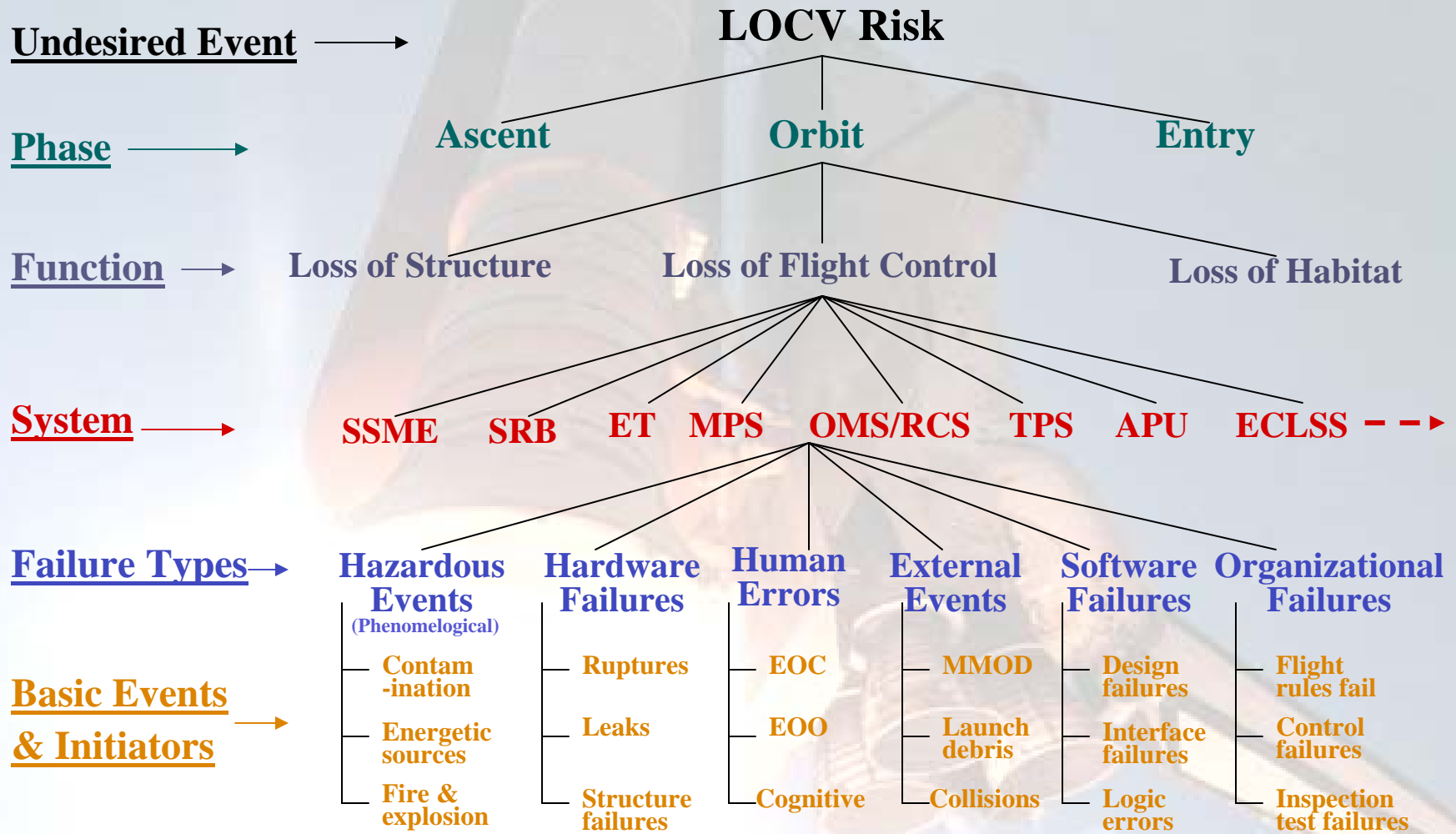
The “Double-T” S&MA Management Framework – Key Element (Cont’d)

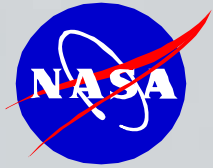
The SRE-based Initiating Event Logic Diagram (IELD)

- IELD - a matrix formed Initiating Event Logic Diagram. An effective tool for managing, documenting and representing vast amount of candidate hazardous initiating events for risk model considerations
- A computerized IELD database format can be conveniently established
- Similar to conventional MLD – Top down, summary logic diagram. It identifies and categorizes a more complete set of IEs.
- SRE concept incorporates a functional thought process and provides a bridge to relate NASA’s vast engineering assessment databank (HARs/FMEA/CILs)



An Example Hierarchy of SRE-based Initiating Event Logic Diagram (IELD) for Systematic Hazard Identification



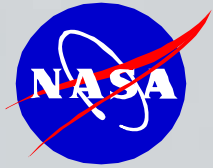


An Example Matrix-based Representation of IELD

The Matrix Representation of Modularized MLD Sub-trees for the Integrated Shuttle PRA

MLD }
7 x 9

Top-Level Func failures		Loss of Structure Integrity Δ			Loss of Flight Control Δ			Loss of Habitable Environment Δ		
Mission Phases		Fire/Explosion	Systems Events	External Events	Fire/Explosion	Systems Events	External Events	Fire/Explosion	Systems Events	External Events
Mission-Based Phases Δ	1 LOCV-PreLch (LOCV During PreLaunch)	11 LOCV-PreLch-LS-FirExp	12 LOCV-PreLch-LS-SysEvt	13 LOCV-PreLch-LS-ExtEvt	14 LOCV-PreLch-FC-FirExp	15 LOCV-PreLch-FC-SysEvt	16 LOCV-PreLch-FC-ExtEvt	17 LOCV-PreLch-EN-FirExp	18 LOCV-PreLch-EN-SysEvt	19 LOCV-PreLch-EN-ExtEvt
	2 LOCV-Ascent (LOCV During Ascent)	21 LOCV-Ascent-LS-FirExp	22 LOCV-Ascent-LS-SysEvt	23 LOCV-Ascent-LS-ExtEvt	24 LOCV-Ascent-FC-FirExp	25 LOCV-Ascent-FC-SysEvt	26 LOCV-Ascent-FC-ExtEvt	27 LOCV-Ascent-EN-FirExp	28 LOCV-Ascent-EN-SysEvt	29 LOCV-Ascent-EN-ExtEvt
	3 LOCV-Orbit (LOCV During Orbit)	31 LOCV-Orbit-LS-FirExp	32 LOCV-Orbit-LS-SysEvt	33 LOCV-Orbit-LS-ExtEvt	34 LOCV-Orbit-FC-FirExp	35 LOCV-Orbit-FC-SysEvt	36 LOCV-Orbit-FC-ExtEvt	37 LOCV-Orbit-EN-FirExp	38 LOCV-Orbit-EN-SysEvt	39 LOCV-Orbit-EN-ExtEvt
	4 LOCV-DesLnd (LOCV During Des/Land)	41 LOCV-DesLnd-LS-FirExp	42 LOCV-DesLnd-LS-SysEvt	43 LOCV-DesLnd-LS-ExtEvt	44 LOCV-DesLnd-FC-FirExp	45 LOCV-DesLnd-FC-SysEvt	46 LOCV-DesLnd-FC-ExtEvt	47 LOCV-DesLnd-EN-FirExp	48 LOCV-DesLnd-EN-SysEvt	49 LOCV-DesLnd-EN-ExtEvt
Abort-Based Phases Δ	5 LOCV-AbtAsnt (LOCV During Asnt Abort)	51 LOCV-AbtAsnt-LS-FirExp	52 LOCV-AbtAsnt-LS-SysEvt	53 LOCV-AbtAsnt-LS-ExtEvt	54 LOCV-AbtAsnt-FC-FirExp	55 LOCV-AbtAsnt-FC-SysEvt	56 LOCV-AbtAsnt-FC-ExtEvt	57 LOCV-AbtAsnt-EN-FirExp	58 LOCV-AbtAsnt-EN-SysEvt	59 LOCV-AbtAsnt-EN-ExtEvt
	6 LOCV-AbtOrbt (LOCV During Orbit Abort)	61 LOCV-AbtOrbt-LS-FirExp	62 LOCV-AbtOrbt-LS-SysEvt	63 LOCV-AbtOrbt-LS-ExtEvt	64 LOCV-AbtOrbt-FC-FirExp	65 LOCV-AbtOrbt-FC-SysEvt	66 LOCV-AbtOrbt-FC-ExtEvt	67 LOCV-AbtOrbt-EN-FirExp	68 LOCV-AbtOrbt-EN-SysEvt	69 LOCV-AbtOrbt-EN-ExtEvt
	7 LOCV-AbtDeLd (LOCV During Descent & Landing Abort)	71 LOCV-AbtDeLd-LS-FirExp	72 LOCV-AbtDeLd-LS-SysEvt	73 LOCV-AbtDeLd-LS-ExtEvt	74 LOCV-AbtDeLd-FC-FirExp	75 LOCV-AbtDeLd-FC-SysEvt	76 LOCV-AbtDeLd-FC-ExtEvt	77 LOCV-AbtDeLd-EN-FirExp	78 LOCV-AbtDeLd-EN-SysEvt	79 LOCV-AbtDeLd-EN-ExtEvt

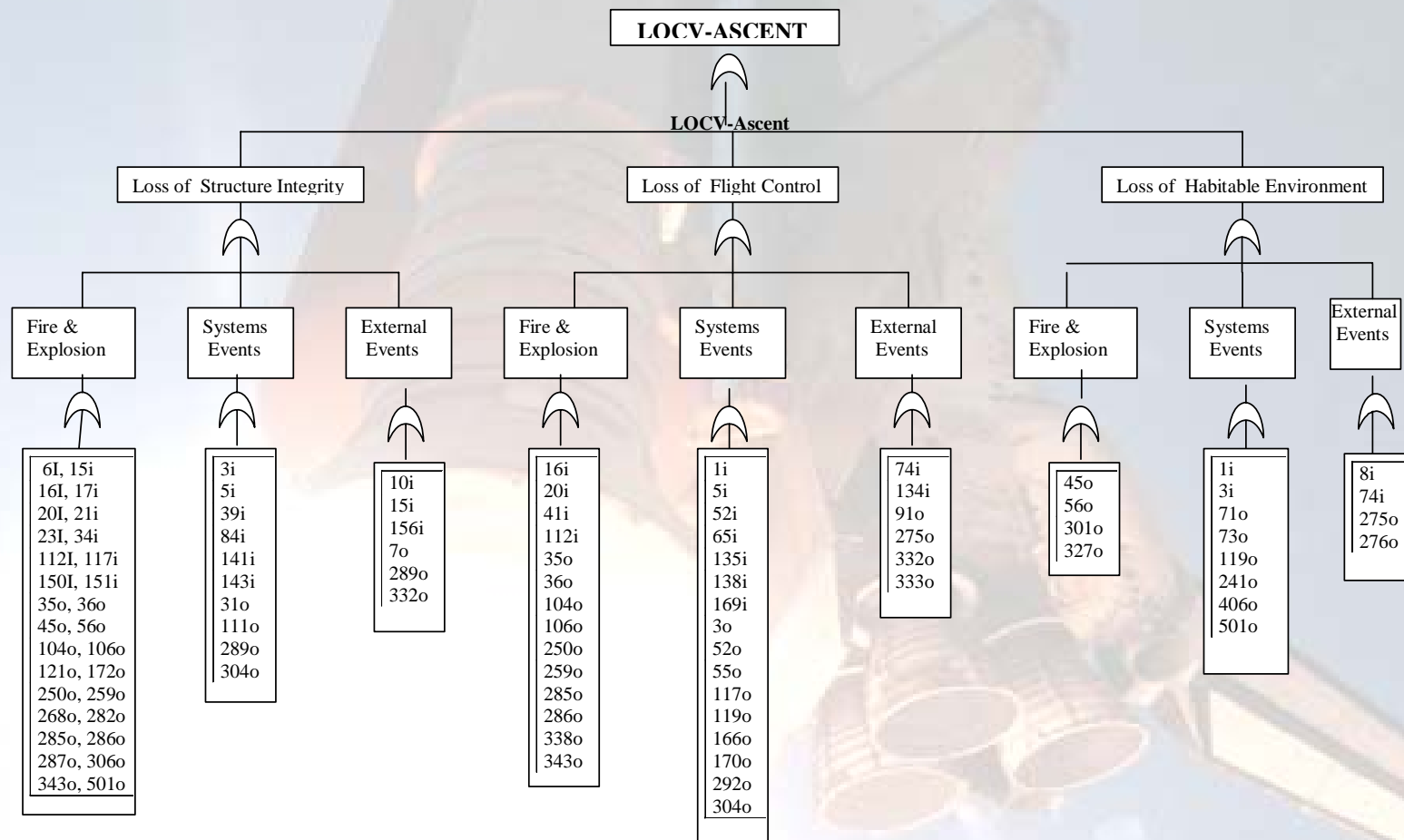


A Graphical Representation of IELD

A Graphical Representation of A Partial Initiating Logic Diagram (IELD)

(For ASCENT Phase of the Integrated Shuttle PRA)

Hazard code & rank IDs



List of Accident Initiating Events Identified in the IELD

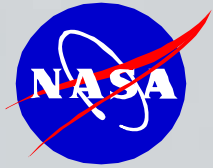
(MPS Related Example Initiators)

[illegible]

Example Accident Initiator Bins (Hazard Categories) Developed from IWT E

(There can be a logic mapping between PRA model elements and each of the Hazard categories identified)

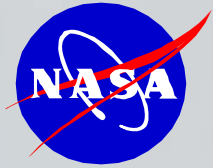
	Phenomnological Initiating Event	Hazard# Identified in IMLD
Bin-1:	<u>Fire/explosion from external leakage/rupture</u>	
	Ignition at ET/Orb Umbilical	INTG 006
	Ignition Sources in Aft Compt*	INTG 016
	Hydrogen Accumulation in Aft**	INTG 020
	Ignition at T-0 Umbilical	INTG 085
	H2/O2 Leakage during Ascent	INTG 112
	H2/O2 Leakage at ET Intertank	INTG 168
	External H2 Leakage	ME FA1S
	H2 in Aft during RTLS/TAL	ORBI 035
	H2/O2 in Aft**	ORBI 306
	GO2 Press Line as Ignition Source*	ORBI 338
Bin-2:	<u>Contamination of LH2/LO2 Systems</u>	
	Contamination of LH2/LO2 Systems	INTG 023
	Fire/Explosion due to Contam. in LH2/LO2 Systems	ORBI 343
Bin-3:	<u>System Overpressurization</u>	
	Overpress of LO2 Bleed/LH2 Recirc System	INTG 167
	ET Overpressurization	P.01
	MPS H2/O2 manifold overpressure	???
	MPS propellant line overpressrization	INTG167
Bin-4:	<u>Aft Overpressurization</u>	
	Aft-overpress due to 750 Reg/850 RV	ORBI 108
	Generic Mid/Aft Compartment Overpressurization	ORBI 278
Bin-5:	<u>GO2 Autoignition</u>	
	GO2 Autoignition	INTG 034
	Ignition of fluids caught in TCS	ORBI 045
	GO2 Autoignition	ORBI 248
Bin-6:	<u>LO2 Water-Hammer</u>	
	GO2 Geyser during Loading/Detank	INTG 153
	GO2 Geyser during Loading/Detank	ME FG3P, A
	Functional Initiating Event	Hazard# Identified in IMLD
Bin-7:	<u>Structural Failure of Umbilicals</u>	
	Isolation of ET from Orb/SSME/Ground	INTG 009
	Physical Malfunction of T-0 Umbilical	INTG 089
	ET GH2/GO2 pressure not maintained	ORBI338, S.05
	ET Separation Failure (premature Sep. & ORB ET recontact)	ORBI289, INTG051, P.07
	MPS O2 prevalve fails to close at MECO	INTG039
Bin-8:	<u>Loss of SSME NPSP</u>	
	Loss of LO2 NPSP @ MECO	INTG 039
	MPS failure to maintain propellant supply to SSME	???
Bin-9:	<u>Loss of GHe</u>	
	Loss of GHe Supply Press	INTG 041/ORBI108
	Loss of GHe for SSME Intermediate Seal Purge	?
Bin-10:	<u>LO2 Pogo</u>	
	SSME Pogo	ME FG8M



The “Double-T” S&MA Management Framework – Key Elements (Cont’d)

Proposed Hazard Analysis Worksheet Format

Hazard Title:		Control_Status:		Hazard Category:					
Hazard_No:		Hazard risk index:		Severity Class:					
Element:				Date: 1/13/04					
System:				Analyst: F. Hsu					
Subsystem:		Phase:		Doc.# XXX-YY					
Hazard & Control #	Hazard Description	Cause factors	Potential Effects	Hazard risk index	PRA Coverage (IE/BE/Model)	Control Recom'd	Effect of Recm'd	Verific a-tion of control	Status of control
INTG37		A							
		B							
		C							



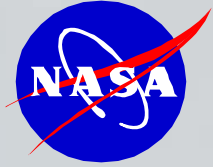
The “Double-T” S&MA Management Framework – Key Elements (Cont’d)

Proposed Hazard Risk Assessment Matrix & Semi-quantitative Risk Index

Hazard Title& Hazard/Control No. *INTG 037* # Causes: *A,B,C,D,E,F* Total Hazard Risk Index: *2.1E-5* Severity: *high*

Hazard Category Frequency Bins (per mission) (<i>Ef = 10 for each bin</i>)		Consequence Severity Index				
		- Based on worst case (LOCV) conditional likelihood)				
		Negligible 1 (.0001)	Minimal 2 (.001)	Marginal 3 (0.01)	Critical 4 (0.1)	Catast 5 (1.0)
1E-2 ~ 1E00 50th: 1E-1	5 Likely > 1E-2	1E-5 (1/100000)	1E-4 (1/10000)	1E-3 (1/1000)	1E-2 (1/100)	1E-1 (1/10)
1E-4 ~ 1E-2 50th: 1E-3	4 Probable 1E-4 ~ 1E-2	1E-7	1E-6	1E-5	1E-4 <i>A*B*C</i>	1E-3 (1/1000)
1E-6 ~ 1E-4 50th: 1E-5	3 Infrequent 1E-6 ~ 1E-4	1E-9	1E-8 <i>E+F</i>	1E-7	1E-6	1E-5 (1/100000)
1E-8 ~ 1E-6 50th: 1E-7	2 Unlikely 1E-8 ~ 1E-6	1E-11	1E-10	1E-9	1E-8 <i>A+C+G</i>	1E-7
1E-10~1E-8 50th: 1E-9	1 Remote 1E-10 ~ 1E-8	1E-13	1E-12	1E-11	1E-10	1E-9

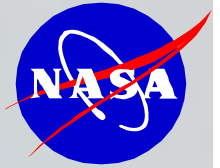
$HIV = \sum M_{i,j}$ where $M_{i,j} = \{\sum X_k \text{ if } X_k \text{ is additive; } \prod X_k \text{ if } X_k \text{ is multiplicative}\}$ is HIV in cell $\{i,j\}$



The “Double-T” S&MA Management Framework – Key Elements (Cont’d)

(Examples To be Provided)

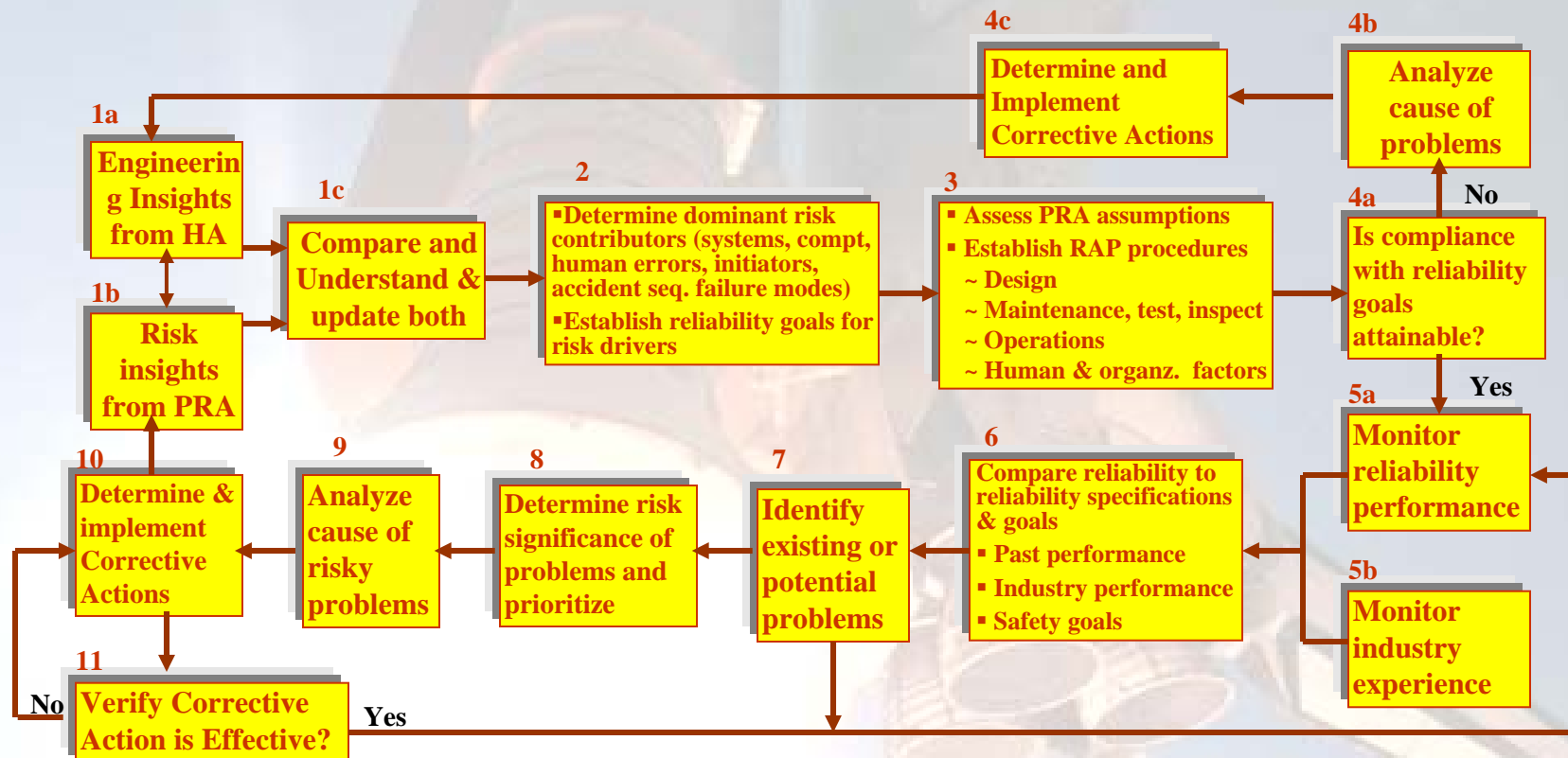
- **Hazard Identification – Based on innovative SRE Concept**
- **Innovative Hazard Analysis – Use of Semi-quantitative Risk Matrix**
- **Hazard Ranking Methodology**
- **Relationship, Mapping & Control of Hazard in PRA**
- **Use of Accident Sequence Precursor (ASP) Analysis technique**
- **Utilization of a RAP (Reliability Assurance Program) process**

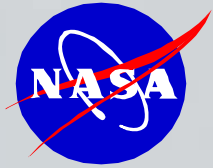


The ‘Double-T’ S&MA Management Framework – Key Elements (Cont’d)

- A Proposed Reliability Assurance (RAP) Program

● Basic Elements of A RAP Process





Concluding Remarks

- **A systematic Triple-triplet concept has been introduced based on the systems theory to facilitate an integrated risk management framework for SMA**
- **Key to integrated risk management is the system-based thought process in risk identification, assessment and decision-making. It's not necessarily depending on the format of the physical process itself**
- **Effective integrated risk management plan and implementation must imbed within every phases of a program/project activities along its entire life cycle**
- **Adequate use of PRA and analytical decision-making methodology can play a vital role in successful integrated risk management**
- **A systematic hazard identification based on the SRE technique along with the proposed semi-quantitative risk matrix can be a more effective risk management approach over the conventional risk matrix method**